



QoS: Policing and Shaping Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3S (Cisco ASR 900 Series)

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CHAPTER 1

Class-Based Policing

Class-based policing allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic that is transmitted or received on an interface. Class-based policing is often configured on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network.

- [Information About Class-Based Policing, on page 1](#)
- [Restrictions for Class-Based Policing, on page 2](#)
- [How to Configure Class-Based Policing, on page 2](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Class-Based Policing, on page 7](#)
- [Additional References, on page 9](#)

Information About Class-Based Policing

Class-Based Policing Functionality

The Class-Based Policing feature performs the following functions:

- Limits the input or output transmission rate of a class of traffic based on user-defined criteria.

Class-based policing allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic transmitted or received on an interface. The Class-Based Policing feature is applied when you attach a traffic policy that contains the class-based policing configuration to an interface.

The Class-Based Policing feature works with a token bucket mechanism. There are currently two types of token bucket algorithms: a single token bucket algorithm and a two-token bucket algorithm. A single token bucket system is used when the **violate-action** option is not specified, and a two-token bucket system is used when the **violate-action** option is specified.

Benefits of Class-Based Policing

Bandwidth Management Through Rate Limiting

Class-based policing allows you to control the maximum rate of traffic transmitted or received on an interface. Class-based policing is often configured on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network. In most class-based policing configurations, traffic that falls within the rate parameters is transmitted, whereas traffic that exceeds the parameters is dropped or transmitted with a different priority.

Packet Marking

Packet marking allows you to partition your network into multiple priority levels or classes of service (CoS). A packet is marked and these markings can be used to identify and classify traffic for downstream devices.

- Use class-based policing to set the IP precedence or DSCP values for packets entering the network. Networking devices within your network can then use the adjusted IP precedence values to determine how the traffic should be treated.
- Use class-based policing to assign packets to a QoS group. The router uses the QoS group to determine how to prioritize packets.

Traffic can be marked without using the Class-Based Policing feature.

Restrictions for Class-Based Policing

Restrictions for the Cisco ASR 900 Router

- Hierarchical policing (policing at both parent level and child level) is *not* supported.

How to Configure Class-Based Policing

Configuring a Traffic Policing Service Policy

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **class-map** [**match-all** | **match-any**] *class-map-name*
4. **match ip precedence** *precedence-value*
5. **exit**
6. **policy-map** *policy-map-name*
7. **class** {*class-name* | **class-default**}
8. **police** *bps burst-normal burst-max conform-action action exceed-action action violate-action action*
9. **exit**
10. **exit**
11. **interface** *interface-type interface-number*
12. **service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*
13. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Router> enable</pre>	Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	class-map [match-all match-any] <i>class-map-name</i> Example: <pre>Router(config)# class-map match-any MATCH_PREC</pre>	Specifies the name of the class map to be created and enters QoS class map configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The class map defines the criteria to use to differentiate the traffic. For example, you can use the class map to differentiate voice traffic from data traffic, based on a series of match criteria defined using the match command. <p>Note If the match-all or match-any keyword is not specified, traffic must match all the match criteria to be classified as part of the traffic class.</p>
Step 4	match ip precedence <i>precedence-value</i> Example: <pre>Router(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 0</pre>	Enables packet matching on the basis of the IP precedence values you specify. <p>Note You can enter up to four matching criteria, as number abbreviation (0 to 7) or criteria names (critical, flash, and so on), in a single match statement.</p>
Step 5	exit Example: <pre>Router(config-cmap)# exit</pre>	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 6	policy-map <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: <pre>Router(config)# policy-map POLICE-SETTING</pre>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy, and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.
Step 7	class { <i>class-name</i> class-default } Example: <pre>Router(config-pmap)# class MATCH_PREC</pre>	Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change or specifies the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy, and enters policy-map class configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	<p>police <i>bps burst-normal burst-max conform-action action exceed-action action violate-action action</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# police 8000 1000 1000 conform-action transmit exceed-action set-qos-transmit 1 violate-action drop</pre>	Configures traffic policing according to burst sizes and any optional actions specified.
Step 9	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# exit</pre>	(Optional) Exits policy-map class configuration mode.
Step 10	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap)# exit</pre>	(Optional) Exits QoS policy-map configuration mode.
Step 11	<p>interface <i>interface-type interface-number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1</pre>	<p>Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the interface type and interface number.
Step 12	<p>service-policy {input output} <i>policy-map-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if)# service-policy input POLICE-SETTING</pre>	<p>Attaches a policy map to an interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter either the input or output keyword and the policy map name.
Step 13	<p>end</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if)# end</pre>	(Optional) Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Monitoring and Maintaining Traffic Policing

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show policy-map**
3. **show policy-map** *policy-map-name*
4. **show policy-map interface**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Router> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	show policy-map Example: <pre>Router# show policy-map</pre>	Displays all configured policy maps.
Step 3	show policy-map <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: <pre>Router# show policy-map pmap</pre>	Displays the user-specified policy map.
Step 4	show policy-map interface Example: <pre>Router# show policy-map interface</pre>	Verifies that the Class-Based Policing feature is configured on your interface. If the feature is configured on your interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The command output displays policing statistics.

Verifying Class-Based Traffic Policing

Use the **show policy-map interface** command to verify that the Class-Based Policing feature is configured on your interface. If the feature is configured on your interface, the **show policy-map interface** command output displays policing statistics.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show policy-map interface**
3. **show policy-map interface *type interface***
4. **show policy-map interface *type interface* service instance *service-instance number***
5. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Router> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	show policy-map interface Example: Router# show policy-map interface	Verifies that the Class-Based Policing feature is configured on your interface. If the feature is configured on your interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The command output displays policing statistics.
Step 3	show policy-map interface type interface Example: Router# show policy-map interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1	Displays traffic statistics for policies applied to a specific interface.
Step 4	show policy-map interface type interface service instance service-instance number Example: Router# show policy-map interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1 service instance 1	Displays the policy map information for a given service instance under an interface.
Step 5	exit Example: Router# exit	(Optional) Exits privileged EXEC mode.

Example: Verifying Class-Based Traffic Policing

```

Router# show policy-map interface
FastEthernet1/1/1
service-policy output: x
class-map: a (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute rate 0 bps
match: ip precedence 0
police:
  1000000 bps, 10000 limit, 10000 extended limit
  conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: transmit
  exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: drop
  conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

```

Troubleshooting Tips

Check the interface type. Verify that class-based policing is supported on your interface.

Configuration Examples for Class-Based Policing

Example Configuring a Service Policy That Includes Traffic Policing

In the following example, class-based policing is configured with the average rate at 8000 bits per second, the normal burst size at 1000 bytes, and the excess burst size at 1000 bytes for all packets leaving the interface.

```
class-map access-match
  match access-group 1
  exit
policy-map police-setting
  class access-match
    police 8000 1000 1000 conform-action transmit exceed-action set-qos-transmit 1
  violate-action drop
  exit
  exit
  service-policy output police-setting
```

The treatment of a series of packets leaving FastEthernet interface 1/1/1 depends on the size of the packet and the number of bytes remaining in the conform and exceed token buckets. The series of packets are policed based on the following rules:

- If the previous arrival of the packet was at T1 and the current arrival of the packet is at T, the bucket is updated with T - T1 worth of bits based on the token arrival rate. The refill tokens are placed in the conform bucket. If the tokens overflow the conform bucket, the overflow tokens are placed in the exceed bucket. The token arrival rate is calculated as follows:

(time between packets < which is equal to T - T1 > * policer rate)/8 bytes

- If the number of bytes in the conform bucket is greater than the length of the packet (for example, B), then the packet conforms and B bytes should be removed from the bucket. If the packet conforms, B bytes are removed from the conform bucket and the conform action is taken. The exceed bucket is unaffected in this scenario.
- If the number of bytes in the conform bucket is less than the length of the packet, but the number of bytes in the exceed bucket is greater than the length of the packet (for example, B), the packet exceeds and B bytes are removed from the bucket.
- If the number bytes in the exceed bucket B is fewer than 0, the packet violates the rate and the violate action is taken. The action is complete for the packet.

In this example, the initial token buckets starts full at 1000 bytes. If a 450-byte packet arrives, the packet conforms because enough bytes are available in the conform token bucket. The conform action (send) is taken by the packet, and 450 bytes are removed from the conform token bucket (leaving 550 bytes).

If the next packet arrives 0.25 seconds later, 250 bytes are added to the conform token bucket ((0.25 * 8000)/8), leaving 800 bytes in the conform token bucket. If the next packet is 900 bytes, the packet does not conform because only 800 bytes are available in the conform token bucket.

The exceed token bucket, which starts full at 1000 bytes (as specified by the excess burst size, is then checked for available bytes. Because enough bytes are available in the exceed token bucket, the exceed action (set the QoS transmit value of 1) is taken, and 900 bytes are taken from the exceed bucket (leaving 100 bytes in the exceed token bucket).

If the next packet arrives 0.40 seconds later, 400 bytes are added to the token buckets $((.40 * 8000)/8)$. Therefore, the conform token bucket now has 1000 bytes (the maximum number of tokens available in the conform bucket, and 200 bytes overflow the conform token bucket (because only 200 bytes were needed to fill the conform token bucket to capacity). These overflow bytes are placed in the exceed token bucket, giving the exceed token bucket 300 bytes.

If the arriving packet is 1000 bytes, the packet conforms because enough bytes are available in the conform token bucket. The conform action (transmit) is taken by the packet, and 1000 bytes are removed from the conform token bucket (leaving 0 bytes).

If the next packet arrives 0.20 seconds later, 200 bytes are added to the token bucket $((.20 * 8000)/8)$. Therefore, the conform bucket now has 200 bytes. If the arriving packet is 400 bytes, the packet does not conform because only 200 bytes are available in the conform bucket. Similarly, the packet does not exceed because only 300 bytes are available in the exceed bucket. Therefore, the packet violates and the violate action (drop) is taken.

Verifying Class-Based Traffic Policing

Use the **show policy-map interface** command to verify that the Class-Based Policing feature is configured on your interface. If the feature is configured on your interface, the **show policy-map interface** command output displays policing statistics:

```
Router# show policy-map interface
FastEthernet1/1/1
  service-policy output: x
    class-map: a (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
      match: ip precedence 0
    police:
      1000000 bps, 10000 limit, 10000 extended limit
      conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: transmit
      exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: drop
      conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps
```

Use the **show policy-map interface type number** command to view the traffic statistics for policies applied to that specific interface:

```
Router# show policy-map interface gigabitethernet 0/0/1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1

  Service-policy input: TUNNEL_MARKING

    Class-map: MATCH_PREC (match-any)
      72417 packets, 25418367 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: ip precedence 0
      QoS Set
        ip precedence tunnel 3
        Marker statistics: Disabled

    Class-map: MATCH_DSCP (match-any)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
      Match: ip dscp default (0)
      QoS Set
        ip dscp tunnel 3
        Marker statistics: Disabled
```

```

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  346462 packets, 28014400 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any

Service-policy output: POLICE-SETTING

Class-map: MATCH_PREC (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: ip precedence 0
  police:
    cir 8000 bps, bc 1000 bytes, be 1000 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      set-qos-transmit 1
    violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 0000 bps, exceed 0000 bps, violate 0000 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  31 packets, 2019 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any

```

Use the **show policy-map interface service instance** command to view the traffic statistics for policy applied to the specific service instance in that specific interface:

```

Router# show policy-map interface gig0/0/1 service instance 10
GigabitEthernet0/0/1: EFP 10

    Service-policy input: ac1

Class-map: ac1 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: access-group 1
  police:
    cir 50000000 bps, bc 1562500 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
QoS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference</i>

Related Topic	Document Title
Traffic marking	“Marking Network Traffic” module
Traffic policing	“Traffic Policing” module
Traffic policing and shaping concepts and overview information	“Policing and Shaping Overview”
Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface (MQC)	“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module

Standards

Standard	Title
None	--

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
<i>Class-Based Quality of Service MIB</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB • CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-CAPABILITY-MIB 	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS XE Software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 2697	<i>A Single Rate Three Color Marker</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html



CHAPTER 2

Punt Policing and Monitoring

Punt policing protects the Route Processor (RP) from having to process noncritical traffic, which increases the CPU bandwidth available to critical traffic. Traffic is placed into different CPU queues based on various criteria. The Punt Policing and Monitoring feature allows you to police the punt rate on a per-queue basis.

- [Information About Punt Policing and Monitoring, on page 11](#)
- [Limitation of Punt Policing and Monitoring, on page 12](#)
- [How to Configure Punt Policing and Monitoring, on page 12](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Punt Policing and Monitoring, on page 15](#)
- [Additional References, on page 16](#)

Information About Punt Policing and Monitoring

Overview of Punt Policing and Monitoring

Packets received on an interface are punted to the Router Processor (RP) for various reasons. Some examples of these various reasons include, unicast and multicast control plane traffic that are destined for a routing protocol process running on the RP, and IP packets that generate Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) exceptions such as a Time to live (TTL) expiration. The RP has a limited capacity to process the punted packets, and while some of them are critical for the router operation and should not be dropped, some can be dropped without impacting the router operation.

Punt policing frees the RP from having to process noncritical traffic. Traffic is placed in queues based on various criteria, and you can configure the maximum punt rate for each queue which allows you to configure the system so that packets are less likely to be dropped from queues that contain critical traffic.



Note Traffic on certain CPU queues could still be dropped, regardless of the configured punt rate, based on other criteria such as the queue priority, queue size, and traffic punt rate.

Per-Interface Per-Cause Punt Policer

Per-interface per-cause (PIPC) punt policing is an enhancement to the Punt Policing and Monitoring feature that allows you to control and limit traffic per interface. From Cisco IOS XE Release 17.5.1, you can set the PIPC rate for all the control plane-punted traffic. When you set the PIPC rate, any traffic beyond the set limit is dropped, thereby enabling you to control the traffic during conditions such as L2 storming.

The PIPC punt policer configuration is supported for the following interfaces:

- Main interface
- Subinterface
- Port channel
- Port channel subinterface
- Tunnels
- PPPoE interface

Limitation of Punt Policing and Monitoring

- Most of the packets destined to the router get punted to CPU via HOST Queue. If any particular protocol packets are getting punted to CPU in excess, other protocols might suffer although the CPU is protected by the overall punt rate configured for the queue.

How to Configure Punt Policing and Monitoring

Configuring Punt Policing



Note Traffic on a specific CPU queue may be dropped irrespective of the configured maximum punt rate, based on the queue priority, queue size, and the configured traffic punt rate.

Perform this task to specify the maximum punt rate on the specified queue.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **platform qos-policer queue *queue-id* cir *bc***
4. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters the global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	platform qos-policer queue <i>queue-id cir bc</i> Example: Device(config)# platform qos-policer queue 20 384000 8000	Enables punt policing on a queue, and specifies the maximum punt rate on a per-queue basis. <i>cir</i> — Indicates Committed Information Rate (CIR). The range is 384000-20000000 bps. <i>bc</i> — Indicates Committed Burts (BC). The range is 8000-16000000 bps.
Step 4	end Example: Device(config)# end	(Optional) Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying Punt Policing

Verifying Punt Policing Statistics

Use the **show platform hardware pp active infrastructure pi npd rx policer** command to display the punt policing statistics for all queues.

Ring	Queue Name	Punt rate	Burst rate
0	SW FORWARDING Q	500	1000
1	ROUTING PROTOCOL Q	500	1000
2	ICMP Q	500	1000
3	HOST Q	1000	2000
4	ACL LOGGING Q	500	1000
5	STP Q	3000	6000
6	L2 PROTOCOL Q	1000	2000
7	MCAST CONTROL Q	1000	2000
8	BROADCAST Q	1000	2000
9	REP Q	3000	6000
10	BGP LDP Q	3000	6000
11	CONTROL Q	1000	2000
12	IP MPLS TTL Q	1000	2000
13	DEFAULT MCAST Q	500	1000
14	MCAST ROUTE DATA Q	500	1000
15	MCAST HIGH PRI Q	1000	2000
16	RPF FAIL Q	500	1000
17	ROUTING THROTTLE Q	500	1000
18	MCAST Q	500	1000
19	MPLS OAM Q	1000	2000
20	IP MPLS MTU Q	500	1000
21	PTP Q	3000	6000
22	LINUX ND Q	500	1000
23	KEEPALIVE Q	1000	2000
24	ESMC Q	3000	6000
25	FPGA BFD Q	4000	8000
26	FPGA CCM Q	4000	8000
27	FPGA CFE Q	1000	2000
28	L2PT DUP Q	4000	8000
29	TDM CTRL Q	3000	6000
30	ICMP UNREACHABLE Q	500	1000
31	SSFPD Q	6000	12000

Use the **show platform software infrastructure punt statistics** command to view the statistics on the RSP3 module.

Router#

Global drops : 0

Queue Name	Rx count	Drop count
SW FORWARDING Q	0	0
ROUTING PROTOCOL Q	0	0
ICMP Q	0	0
HOST Q	0	0
ACL LOGGING Q	0	0
STP Q	0	0
L2 PROTOCOL Q	0	0
MCAST CONTROL Q	0	0
BROADCAST Q	0	0
REP Q	0	0
BGP LDP Q	0	0
CONTROL Q	0	0
IP MPLS TTL Q	0	0
DEFAULT MCAST Q	0	0
MCAST ROUTE DATA Q	0	0
MCAST MISMATCH Q	0	0
RPF FAIL Q	0	0
ROUTING THROTTLE Q	0	0
MCAST Q	0	0
MPLS OAM Q	0	0
IP MPLS MTU Q	0	0
PTP Q	0	0
LINUX ND Q	0	0
KEEPALIVE Q	0	0
ESMC Q	0	0
FPGA BFD Q	0	0
FPGA CCM Q	0	0
FPGA CFE Q	0	0
L2PT DUP Q	0	0
TDM CTRL Q	0	0
ICMP UNREACHABLE Q	0	0
SSFP Q	0	0
MIRROT Q	0	0

Use the **show platform hardware pp active feature qos policer cpu all 1** command to clear the statistics of all the CPU queues.

Use the **show platform hardware pp active feature qos policer cpu all 0** command to clear the statistics of a particular CPU queue.

```
##### Stats for CPU queue 0 #####
Internal Qnum: 1      Queue Name: SW FORWARDING Q
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
RM Drops: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000, Policer burst commit is 100000

##### Stats for CPU queue 1 #####
Internal Qnum: 2      Queue Name: ROUTING PROTOCOL Q
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
RM Drops: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000, Policer burst commit is 100000
```

```

##### Stats for CPU queue 30 #####
Internal Qnum: 31          Queue Name: ICMP UNREACHABLE Q
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
RM Drops: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000, Policer burst commit is 100000

##### Stats for CPU queue 31 #####
Internal Qnum: 32          Queue Name: SSFPD Q
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
RM Drops: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000, Policer burst commit is 100000

```

Use **show platform hardware pp active feature qos policer cpu 3 0** to display the queue specific statistics.

```

##### Stats for CPU queue 3 #####
Internal Qnum: 4          Queue Name: HOST Q
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
RM Drops: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 12000000, Policer burst commit is 3000000

```

3 — queueId of CPU and 0 – show stats

Use the **show platform hardware pp active feature qos policer cpu all 0** to display the output after adding the drop cause. Following commands are applicable only for RSP3 module:

```

##### Stats for CPU queue 0 #####
Internal Qnum: 8000CPU
Port num: 0
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 500000 bps, Policer burst commit is 16000 bytes
##### Stats for CPU queue 1 #####
Internal Qnum: 8008CPU
Port num: 0
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000 bps, Policer burst commit is 100000 bytes
##### Stats for CPU queue 2 #####
Internal Qnum: 8016CPU
Port num: 0
Policer conform: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer exceed: 0 (packets) 0 (bytes)
Policer commit rate is: 1000000 bps, Policer burst commit is 100000 bytes

```

Configuration Examples for Punt Policing and Monitoring

Example: Configuring Punt Policing

The following example shows how to enable punt-policing:

```

Router# enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# platform qos-policer queue 3 384000 8000

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
QoS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference</i>
Traffic marking	“Marking Network Traffic” module
Traffic policing	“Traffic Policing” module
Traffic policing and shaping concepts and overview information	“Policing and Shaping Overview” module
Modular quality of service command-line interface (MQC)	“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module

Standards

Standard	Title
None	—

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
None	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS XE Software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
None	

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Additional References



CHAPTER 3

Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs

The Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs feature allows network designers to configure port and class policies on ports that contain Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs). These policies support Low Latency Queuing (LLQ) and traffic prioritization across the EFPs.

- [Restrictions for Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs, on page 19](#)
- [Information About Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs, on page 20](#)
- [How to Configure Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs, on page 20](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs, on page 28](#)
- [Additional References, on page 30](#)

Restrictions for Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs

- If you configure port level shaper with the policy applied at EFP level then port shaper does not work. However, 3 level HQoS policy with port and logical shaper can be applied at the EFP level. Logical shaper configured at logical level does work but port shaper does not work.
- If you configure a class-based HQoS or LLQ policy on the port, you cannot configure service-policies on Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs). The only exception to this is the class-default shaper policy and match EFP policy.
- If you configure a class-based policy on the port, you cannot configure service-policies on EFPs.
- If you configure a class-default port-shaper based policy on the port, you can configure service-policy on EFPs.
- Usage of bandwidth remaining percentage (BRP) in the absence of priority class, allocates the available bandwidth in an iterative way. For example, the bandwidth is allocated for the first BRP class as per the percentage of share configured in the respective class-map and the remaining bandwidth is iteratively allocated to all other BRP classes until the bandwidth is exhausted.

Information About Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs

Ethernet Flow Points and LLQ

An Ethernet Flow Point (EFP) is a forwarding decision point in the provider edge (PE) router, which gives network designers flexibility to make many Layer 2 flow decisions within the interface. Many EFPs can be configured on a single physical port. (The number varies from one device to another.) EFPs are the logical demarcation points of an Ethernet virtual connection (EVC) on an interface. An EVC that uses two or more User-Network Interfaces (UNIs) requires an EFP on the associated ingress and egress interfaces of every device that the EVC passes through.

The Egress HQoS with Port Level Shaping feature allows network designers to configure port and class policies on ports that contain EFPs. These policies support Low Latency Queueing (LLQ) and traffic prioritization across the EFPs.

For information on how to configure LLQ, see the *QoS Congestion Management Configuration Guide*.

How to Configure Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs

To configure the Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs feature, you first create either a hierarchical or flat policy map that supports Low Latency Queueing (LLQ), which you then attach to an EFP interface.

Configuring Hierarchical Policy Maps

To configure hierarchical policy maps, you create child policies which you then attach to a parent policy. The parent policy is then attached to an interface.

Step 1 **enable**

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Step 2 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
Device# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3 **policy-map *policy-map-name***

Example:

```
Device(config)# policy-map child-llq
```

Creates or modifies the child policy and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.

- child-llq is the name of the child policy map.

Step 4 **class** *class-map-name*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap)# class precedenc-1
```

Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

- precedenc-1 is the name of a previously configured class map and is the traffic class for which you want to define QoS actions.

Step 5 **set cos** *value*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# set cos 5
```

(Optional) Sets the Layer 2 class of service (CoS) value of an outgoing packet.

- The value is a specific IEEE 802.1Q CoS value from 0 to 7.

Step 6 **bandwidth percent** *percent*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
```

(Optional) Specifies a bandwidth percent for class-level queues to be used during congestion to determine the amount of excess bandwidth (unused by priority traffic) to allocate to nonpriority queues.

Step 7 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 8 **class** *class-map-name*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap)# class precedenc-2
```

Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

- precedenc-2 is the name of a previously configured class map and is the traffic class for which you want to define QoS actions.

Step 9 **bandwidth percent** *percent*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 80
```

(Optional) Specifies a bandwidth percent for class-level queues to be used during congestion to determine the amount of excess bandwidth (unused by priority traffic) to allocate to nonpriority queues.

Step 10 **exit****Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 11 **policy-map** *policy-map-name***Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap)# policy-map parent-llq
```

Creates or modifies the parent policy.

- parent-llq is the name of the parent policy map.

Step 12 **class** *class-default***Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap)# class class-default
```

Configures or modifies the parent class-default class and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

- You can configure only the class-default class in a parent policy. Do not configure any other traffic class.

Step 13 **service-policy** *policy-map-name***Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# service-policy child-llq
```

Applies the child policy to the parent class-default class.

- child-llq is the name of the child policy map configured in step 1.

Configuring Class-default Port-Shaper Policy Maps

To configure hierarchical policy maps, first create the child policies and then attach it to a parent policy. The parent policy must be attached to an interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy-map** *policy-map-name*
4. **class** *class-default*
5. **shape-average** *shape-value*

6. exit

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	policy-map <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# policy-map child-llq	Creates or modifies the child policy and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child-llq is the name of the child policy map.
Step 4	class <i>class-default</i> Example: Device(config-pmap)# class class-default	Configures or modifies the parent class-default class and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can configure only the class-default class in a parent policy. Do not configure any other traffic class.
Step 5	shape-average <i>shape-value</i> Example: Device(config-pmap-c)#shape average 200000000	Configures a shape entity with a Comitted Information Rate of 200 Mb/s.
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-pmap-c)# exit	Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Configuring Port-Shaper Policy Maps

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. policy-map *policy-map-name*
4. class *class-default*
5. shape-average *shape-value*
6. service-policy *policy-map-name*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	policy-map <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# policy-map def	Creates or modifies the child policy and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.
Step 4	class <i>class-default</i> Example: Device(config-pmap)# class class-default	Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.
Step 5	shape-average <i>shape-value</i> Example: Device(config-pmap-c)#shape average 200000000	Configures a shape entity with a Comitted Information Rate of 200 Mb/s.
Step 6	service-policy <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Device(config-pmap-c)# service-policy child-llq	Applies the child policy to the parent class-default class. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• child-llq is the name of the child policy map configured in Configuring Class-default Port-Shaper Policy Maps, on page 22.

Configuring an LLQ Policy Map

Step 1 **enable**

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Step 2 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
Device# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3 **policy-map** *policy-map-name*

Example:

```
Device(config)# policy-map llq-flat
```

Creates a policy and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.

Step 4 **class** *class-map-name*

Example:

Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 5 **priority**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# priority
```

Configures LLQ, providing strict priority queueing (PQ) for class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ).

Step 6 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 7 **class** *class-map-name*

Example:

Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 8 **shape average** *value*

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# shape average 200000000
```

Configures a shape entity with a Committed Information Rate of 200 Mb/s.

Step 9 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 10 **class** *class-map-name*

Example:

Assigns the traffic class you specify to the policy map and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 11 **bandwidth** *percent***Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 4000000
```

(Optional) Specifies a bandwidth percent for class-level queues to be used during congestion to determine the amount of excess bandwidth (unused by priority traffic) to allocate to non-priority queues.

Step 12 **exit****Example:**

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Configuring Port Level Shaping on the Main Interface with Ethernet Flow Points

To configure port level shaping on the main interface with EFPS, first you enable the autonegotiation protocol on the interface, then you attach a policy map to the interface and finally you configure the Ethernet service instance.

Step 1 **enable****Example:**

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Step 2 **configure terminal****Example:**

```
Device# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3 **interface** *type number***Example:**

```
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
```

Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.

- Enter the interface type number.

Step 4 **no ip address**

Example:

```
Device(config-if)# no ip address
```

Disables IP routing on the interface.

Step 5 negotiation auto**Example:**

```
Device(config-if)# negotiation auto
```

Enables the autonegotiation protocol to configure the speed, duplex, and automatic flow control of the Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Step 6 service-policy output *policy-map-name***Example:**

```
Device(config-if)# service-policy output parent-llq
```

Specifies the name of the policy map to be attached to the input or output direction of the interface.

- You can enter the name of a hierarchical or a flat policy map.

Step 7 service instance *id* ethernet**Example:**

```
Device(config-if)# service instance 1 ethernet
```

Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface and enters service instance configuration mode.

Step 8 encapsulation dot1q *vlan-id***Example:**

```
Device(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 100
```

Defines the matching criteria to map 802.1Q frames' ingress on an interface to the service instance.

Step 9 bridge-domain *bridge-domain-id***Example:**

```
Device(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 100
```

Binds the bridge domain to the service instance.

Step 10 exit**Example:**

```
Device(config-if-srv)# exit
```

Exits service instance configuration mode.

Step 11 service instance *id* ethernet**Example:**

```
Device(config-if)# service instance 2 ethernet
```

Configures an Ethernet service instance on an interface and enters service instance configuration mode.

Step 12 **encapsulation dot1q *vlan-id***

Example:

```
Device(config-if-srv)# encapsulation dot1q 101
```

Defines the matching criteria to map 802.1Q frames' ingress on an interface to the service instance.

Step 13 **bridge-domain *bridge-domain-id***

Example:

```
Device(config-if-srv)# bridge-domain 101
```

Binds the bridge domain to the service instance.

Step 14 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-if-srv)# exit
```

Exits QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Step 15 **end**

Example:

```
Device(config-if)# end
```

(Optional) Exits interface configuration mode.

Configuration Examples for Port-Shaper and LLQ in the Presence of EFPs

Example: Configuring Hierarchical QoS Port Level Shaping on the Main Interface with EFPs

The following example shows how to configure hierarchical QoS port level shaping on a main physical interface to support traffic prioritization and Low Level Queueing across all EFPs configured on the interface:

```
policy-map parent-llq
  class class-default
    service-policy child-llq
```

```

policy-map child-llq
  class precedenc-1
    set cos 5
    bandwidth percent 20
  class precedenc-2
    bandwidth percent 80

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
  no ip address
  negotiation auto
  service-policy output parent-llq
  service instance 1 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 100
    bridge-domain 100
  !
  service instance 2 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 101
    bridge-domain 101

```



Note Only match EFP and match qos-group is supported on RSP3 in egress policy map.

Configuration Example: Class-default Port-Shaper and EFP policy

The following example shows how to configure class-default port-shaper and EFP policy, where the main interface can have the class-default shaper policy and EFP can have the HQOS policies.

```

policy-map co12
  class class-default
  shape average 50m

policy-map def
  class class-default
  shape average 500m
  service-policy co12

```

Example: Configuring Port Level Shaping on the Main Interface with EFPs

The following example shows how to configure port level shaping on a main physical interface to support traffic prioritization and Low Level Queueing across all Ethernet Flow Points (EFPs) configured on the interface:

```

policy-map llq_flat
  class dscp-af1
    priority
  class dscp-af2
    shape average 200000000
  class dscp-af3
    bandwidth 400000

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
  no ip address

```

```

negotiation auto
service-policy output llq_flat
service instance 1 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  bridge-domain 100
!
service instance 2 ethernet
  encapsulation dot1q 101
  bridge-domain 101

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases
QoS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	Cisco IOS QoS Command Reference
Policing and shaping	"Policing and Shaping Overview" module
Class maps	"Applying QoS Features Using the MQC" module
Policy maps	"Applying QoS Features Using the MQC" module
Low Latency Queueing	QoS Congestion Management Configuration Guide

Standards and RFCs

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported, and support for existing standards has not been modified.	--

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS XE software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Additional References



CHAPTER 4

Control Plane Policing

The Control Plane Policing feature allows you to configure a quality of service (QoS) filter that manages the traffic flow of control plane packets to protect the control plane of routers and switches against reconnaissance and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. In this way, the control plane (CP) can help maintain packet forwarding and protocol states despite an attack or heavy traffic load on the router or switch.

- [Information About Control Plane Policing, on page 33](#)
- [How to Use Control Plane Policing, on page 41](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Control Plane Policing, on page 46](#)
- [Verification Examples for CoPP, on page 47](#)
- [Additional References, on page 48](#)

Information About Control Plane Policing

Control Plane Policing Overview

To protect the control plane on a router from DoS attacks and to provide fine-control over the traffic to the control plane, the Control Plane Policing feature treats the control plane as a separate entity with its own interface for ingress (input) and egress (output) traffic. This interface is called the punt or inject interface, and it is similar to a physical interface on the router. Along this interface, packets are punted from the forwarding plane to the RP (in the input direction) and injected from the RP to the forwarding plane (in the output direction). A set of quality of service (QoS) rules can be applied on this interface (in the input direction) in order to achieve CoPP.

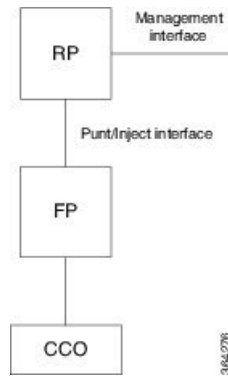
These QoS rules are applied only after the packet has been determined to have the control plane as its destination. You can configure a service policy (QoS policy map) to prevent unwanted packets from progressing after a specified rate limit has been reached; for example, a system administrator can limit all TCP/TELNET packets that are destined for the control plane.

You can use the **platform qos-feature copp-mpls enable** command to enable the Control Plane Policing feature on the device for MPLS explicit null scenario, control packets destined to the device is punted to proper control CPU Q. If CoPP-MPLS remains disabled, then self destined control packets like BGP, LDP, telnet and so on, that are MPLS explicit null tagged are not classified by CoPP and is punted to HOST_Q instead of CFM_Q/CONTROL_Q.



Note The command `platform qos-feature copp-mpls enable` is supported only on .

Figure 1: Abstract Illustration of a Router with a Single RP and Forwarding Plane



The figure provides an abstract illustration of the router with a single RP and forwarding plane. Packets that are destined to the control plane come in through the carrier card and then go through the forwarding plane before being punted to the RP. When an input QoS policy map is configured on the control plane, the forwarding plane performs the QoS action (for example, a transmit or drop action) before punting packets to the RP in order to achieve the best protection of the control plane in the RP.



Note As mentioned in this section, the control plane interface is directly connected to the RP, so all traffic through the control plane interface to or from the control-plane is not subject to the CoPP function performed by the forwarding plane.

Benefits of Control Plane Policing

Configuring the Control Plane Policing feature on your Cisco router or switch provides the following benefits:

- Protection against DoS attacks at infrastructure routers and switches
- QoS control for packets that are destined to the control plane of Cisco routers or switches
- Ease of configuration for control plane policies
- Better platform reliability and availability

Control Plane Terms to Understand

On the router, the following terms are used for the Control Plane Policing feature:

- Control plane—A collection of processes that run at the process level on the Route Processor (RP). These processes collectively provide high-level control for most Cisco IOS XE functions. The traffic sent to or sent by the control plane is called control traffic.

- Forwarding plane—A device that is responsible for high-speed forwarding of IP packets. Its logic is kept simple so that it can be implemented by hardware to do fast packet-forwarding. It punts packets that require complex processing (for example, packets with IP options) to the RP for the control plane to process them.

Supported Protocols

The following table lists the protocols supported on Control Plane Policing feature. It is mandatory that the IP address should match the source or destination IP address.

Table 1: Supported Protocols

Supported Protocols	Criteria	Match	Queue#
TFTP - Trivial FTP	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-tftp permit udp any any eq 69	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
TELNET	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-telnet permit tcp any any eq telnet	NQ_CPU_CONTROL_Q
NTP - Network Time Protocol	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-ntp permit udp any any eq ntp	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
FTP - File Transfer Protocol	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-ftp permit tcp host any any eq ftp	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
SNMP - Simple Network Management Protocol	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-snmp permit udp any any eq snmp	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
TACACS - Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-tacacs permit tcp any any tacacs	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
FTP-DATA	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-ftpdata permit tcp any any eq 20	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q

Supported Protocols	Criteria	Match	Queue#
HTTP - Hypertext Transfer Protocol	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-http permit tcp any any eq www	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
WCCP - Web Cache Communication Protocol	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-wccp permit udp any eq 2048 any eq 2048	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
SSH - Secure Shell	Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-ssh permit tcp any any eq 22	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol	Protocol Match	IP access list copp-system-acl-icmp permit icmp any any	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
DHCP - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Port Match	IP access list copp-system-acl-dhcp permit udp any any eq bootps	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
MPLS- OAM	Port Match	IP access list copp-system-acl-mplsoam permit udp any eq 3503 any	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
LDP - Label Distribution Protocol	Port Match	IP access list copp-system-acl-ldp permit udp any eq 646 any eq 646 permit tcp any any eq 646	NQ_CPU_CFM_Q

Supported Protocols	Criteria	Match	Queue#
RADIUS - Remote Authentication Dial In User Service	Port Match	IP access list copp-system-radius permit udp any any eq 1812 permit udp any any eq 1813 permit udp any any eq 1645 permit udp any any eq 1646 permit udp any eq 1812 any permit udp any eq 1813 any permit udp any eq 1645 any	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF)	IP/Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-telnet permit tcp any any eq 830 - NETCONF	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
PostgreSQL Support	IP/Port Match	IP access list ext copp-system-acl-telnet PostgreSQL IP/Port Match permit tcp 169.223.252.0.0 0.0.3.255 host 169.223.253.1 eq 5432	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q
Source IP or Destination IP	IP/Port Match	Permit IP host 10.1.1.1 or 10.1.1.2 Note The permit ip any any command is not supported.	NQ_CPU_HOST_Q

Input Rate-Limiting and Silent Mode Operation

A router is automatically enabled to silently discard packets when you configure input policing on control plane traffic using the **service-policy input** *policy-map-name* command.

Rate-limiting (policing) of input traffic from the control plane is performed in silent mode. In silent mode, a router that is running Cisco IOS XE software operates without receiving any system messages. If a packet that is entering the control plane is discarded for input policing, you do not receive an error message.

Restrictions for Control Plane Policing

Input Rate-Limiting Support

Input rate-limiting is performed in silent (packet discard) mode. Silent mode enables a router to silently discard packets using policy maps applied to input control plane traffic with the **service-policy input** command. For more information, see the “Input Rate-Limiting and Silent Mode Operation” section.

MQC Restrictions

The Control Plane Policing feature requires the Modular QoS CLI (MQC) to configure packet classification and traffic policing. All restrictions that apply when you use the MQC to configure traffic policing also apply when you configure control plane policing.

Match Criteria Support

Only the extended IP access control lists (ACLs) classification (match) criteria is supported.

Restrictions for CoPP

- IPv6 is not supported.
- Port range ACL is not supported.
- Due to hardware limitation, to match the control plane packets against CoPP, ACL rules that match with IP addresses should be added, since adding generic ACL rules with any any matches both the data plane and control plane traffic.

Restrictions for CoPP on the RSP3

- Effective Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.5.1 **enable_copp_copp** and **enable_acl** template must be configured on the RSP3 module to activate CoPP.
- Ingress and Egress marking are not supported.
- Egress CoPP is not supported. CoPP with marking is not supported.
- CPU bound traffic (punted traffic) flows is supported via the same queue with or without CoPP.
- Only match on access group is supported on a CoPP policy.
- Hierarchical policy is not supported with CoPP.
- Class-default is not supported on CoPP policy.
- User-defined ACLs are not subjected to CoPP classified traffic.
- A CoPP policy map applied on a physical interface is functional.

- When CoPP template is enabled, classification on outer VLAN, inner VLAN, Inner VLAN Cos, destination MAC address, source IP address, and destination IP address are not supported.

The template-based model is used to enable CoPP features and disable some of the above mentioned QoS classifications.

- When `enable_acl_copp` template is enabled, `sdm prefer enable_match_inner_dscp` template is not supported.
- Only IP ACLs based class-maps are supported. MAC ACLs are not supported.
- Multicast protocols like PIM and IGMP are not supported.
- Only CPU destined Unicast Layer3 protocols packets are matched as part of CoPP classification.
- Do not configure CoPP and BDI-MTU SDM templates together, as it is not supported.
- Management packets cannot be filtered based on source TCP/UDP Ports and destination IP address.
- Ensure to enable the CoPP Version 2 template to enable the CoPP feature.
- Two ACL entries will be added for IPV4 and L3VPN cases for each ACL entry in the configuration.

Restrictions on Firmware

- Port ranges are not supported.
- Only exact matches are supported, greater than, less than and not equal are not supported.
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) inner type's classification not supported.
- Match any is only supported at a class-map level.
- Policing action is supported on a CoPP policy map.

IP Access List Overview

Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control which packets move through the network and where. Such control provides security by helping to limit network traffic, restrict the access of users and devices to the network, and prevent traffic from leaving a network. IP access lists can reduce the chance of spoofing and denial-of-service attacks and allow dynamic, temporary user access through a firewall.

IP access lists can also be used for purposes other than security, such as bandwidth control, restricting the content of routing updates, redistributing routes, triggering dial-on-demand (DDR) calls, limiting debug output, and identifying or classifying traffic for quality of service (QoS) features. This module provides an overview of IP access lists.

Benefits

Improved Traffic Flow

This feature improves the Turbo ACL processing process in PXF by more expediently removing older entries. As a result, more Turbo ACL processing can be done in the PXF processing path, thereby allowing more router traffic to be accelerated using the PXF processing path.

Configuration of Route Processor Memory Limits for ACL Processing

This feature allows users to set the amount of memory reserved for ACL processes (such as compilation, storage, and classification) in the RP path. Users who need more memory for ACL processes now have the ability to set aside additional memory resources in the RP path for ACL processes. Users who need more memory for other processes in the RP path now can set aside less memory for ACL processes.

Benefits of IP Access Lists

Access control lists (ACLs) perform packet filtering to control the flow of packets through a network. Packet filtering can restrict the access of users and devices to a network, providing a measure of security. Access lists can save network resources by reducing traffic. The benefits of using access lists are as follows:

- Authenticate incoming rsh and rcp requests—Access lists can simplify the identification of local users, remote hosts, and remote users in an authentication database that is configured to control access to a device. The authentication database enables Cisco software to receive incoming remote shell (rsh) and remote copy (rcp) protocol requests.
- Block unwanted traffic or users—Access lists can filter incoming or outgoing packets on an interface, thereby controlling access to a network based on source addresses, destination addresses, or user authentication. You can also use access lists to determine the types of traffic that are forwarded or blocked at device interfaces. For example, you can use access lists to permit e-mail traffic to be routed through a network and to block all Telnet traffic from entering the network.
- Control access to vty—Access lists on an inbound vty (Telnet) can control who can access the lines to a device. Access lists on an outbound vty can control the destinations that the lines from a device can reach.
- Identify or classify traffic for QoS features—Access lists provide congestion avoidance by setting the IP precedence for Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) and committed access rate (CAR). Access lists also provide congestion management for class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ), priority queueing, and custom queueing.
- Limit debug command output—Access lists can limit debug output based on an IP address or a protocol.
- Provide bandwidth control—Access lists on a slow link can prevent excess traffic on a network.
- Provide NAT control—Access lists can control which addresses are translated by Network Address Translation (NAT).
- Reduce the chance of DoS attacks—Access lists reduce the chance of denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Specify IP source addresses to control traffic from hosts, networks, or users from accessing your network. Configure the TCP Intercept feature to can prevent servers from being flooded with requests for connection.
- Restrict the content of routing updates—Access lists can control routing updates that are sent, received, or redistributed in networks.
- Trigger dial-on-demand calls—Access lists can enforce dial and disconnect criteria.

IP Address Range-Based Filtering Support for CoPP ACL

IP Access Control Lists are a set of rules that perform packet filtering to control the flow of packets through a network. Packet filtering provides security by the following features:

- Limiting the access of traffic into a network.

- Restricting user and device access to a network.
- Preventing traffic from leaving a network.
- Reduce the chance of spoofing and denial-of-service attacks.

Prior to the Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.5.1 release, IP address Range-Based Filtering for CoPP ACL was not supported. Effective Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.5.1 this feature enables you to securely manage MPLS traffic by supporting the following requirements:

- Ingress on In-Band Management Loopback interface.
- Ingress on Data plane interface to block MGMT Traffic on MPLS.

How to Use Control Plane Policing

Defining Control Plane Services

Perform this task to define control plane services, such as packet rate control and silent packet discard for the RP.

Before you begin

Before you enter control-plane configuration mode to attach an existing QoS policy to the control plane, you must first create the policy using MQC to define a class map and policy map for control plane traffic.

- Platform-specific restrictions, if any, are checked when the service policy is applied to the control plane interface.
- Input policing does not provide any performance benefits. It simply controls the information that is entering the device.

Step 1 **enable**

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Step 2 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
Device# configure terminal
```

Enters global configuration mode.

Step 3 **control-plane**

Example:

```
Device(config)# control-plane
```

Enters control-plane configuration mode (which is a prerequisite for defining control plane services).

Step 4 `service-policy [input |output] policy-map-name`

Example:

```
Device(config-cp)# service-policy input control-plane-policy
```

Attaches a QoS service policy to the control plane.

- **input**—Applies the specified service policy to packets received on the control plane.
- *policy-map-name*—Name of a service policy map (created using the **policy-map** command) to be attached.

Step 5 `end`

Example:

```
Device(config-cp)# end
```

(Optional) Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying Control Plane Services

Step 1 `enable`

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Step 2 `show policy-map control-plane [all] [input |output [class class-name]]`

Example:

```
Device# show policy-map control-plane all
```

Displays information about the control plane.

- **all**—(Optional) Displays service policy information about all QoS policies used on the CP.
- **input**—(Optional) Displays statistics for the attached input policy.
- **class class-name**—(Optional) Specifies the name of the traffic class whose configuration and statistics are displayed.

Step 3 `exit`

Example:

```
Device# exit
```

(Optional) Exits privileged EXEC mode.

Examples

The following example shows that the policy map TEST is associated with the control plane.

Configuring Control Plane Policing to Mitigate Denial-of-Service Attacks

Apply control plane policing (CoPP) to ICMP packets to mitigate denial of service (DoS) attacks.

-
- Step 1** **enable**
- Example:**
Device> enable
Enables privileged EXEC mode.
- Step 2** **configure terminal**
- Example:**
Device# configure terminal
Enters global configuration mode.
- Step 3** **access-list *access-list-number* permit protocol {*tcp* | *udp*} {*any* | *host* {*source-addr* | *name*}} eq port number {*any* | *host* {*source-addr* | *name*}} eq port number**
- Example:**
Configures an access list for filtering frames by UDP protocol and matches only packets with a given port number.
- Step 4** **class-map [*match-any* | *match-all* | *type*] *class-map-name***
- Example:**
Device(config)# class-map match-any MyClassMap
Creates a class-map and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.
- Step 5** **match access-group [*access-list-index* | *access-group-name*]**
- Example:**
Device(config-cmap)# match access-group 111
Specifies access groups to apply to an identity policy. The range of valid values is 1-2799.
- Step 6** **exit**
- Example:**
Device(config-cmap)# exit
Exits QoS class-map configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
- Step 7** **policy-map *policy-map-name***
- Example:**
Device(config)# policy-map Policy1
Specifies a service policy and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode.

Step 8 **class** [*class-map-name* | *class-default*]

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap)# class MyClassMap
```

Enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode

Step 9 **police** {*rate-bps* | **cir** {*cir-bps* | **percent** *percent*}} [**be** *burst-bytes*] [**conform-action** | **exceed-action** | **violate-action**]*action*] []

Example:

Configure a traffic policer based on the traffic rate or committed information rate (CIR). By default, no policer is defined.

- *rate-bps*—Specifies average traffic rate in bits per second (b/s). The range is 64000 to 10000000000. Supply an optional postfix (K, M, G). Decimal point is allowed.
- **cir**—Specifies a committed information rate (CIR).
- *cir-bps*—Specifies a CIR in bits per second (b/s). The range is 64000 to 10000000000. Supply an optional postfix (K, M, G). Decimal point is allowed.
- **be** *burst-bytes*—(Optional) Specifies the conformed burst (be) or the number of acceptable burst bytes. The range is 8000 to 16000000.
- **conform-action** *action*— (Optional) Specifies action to take on packets that conform to the specified rate limit.
- **pir** *pir-bps*—(Optional) Specifies the peak information rate (PIR).

Note **cir percent** *percent* option is not supported on the router.

Step 10 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c-police)# exit
```

Exits policy-map class police configuration mode

Step 11 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

Exits policy-map class configuration mode

Step 12 **exit**

Example:

```
Device(config-pmap)# exit
```

Exits policy-map configuration mode

Step 13 **control-plane**

Example:

```
Device(config)# control-plane
```

Enters control plane configuration mode.

Step 14 `service-policy` `input` *policy-map-name*

Example:

```
Device(config-cp)# service-policy input Policy1
```

Attaches a policy map to a control plane.

Step 15 `exit`

Example:

```
Device(config-cp)# exit
```

Exits control plane configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.

Step 16 `exit`

Example:

```
Device(config)# exit
```

Exits global configuration mode returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring CoPP ACL Template

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `sdm prefer enable_acl_copp`
4. `exit`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>enable</code> Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<code>configure terminal</code> Example: <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 3	<code>sdm prefer enable_acl_copp</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)#sdm prefer enable_acl_copp</pre>	Specify the ACL CoPP template to configure it on the Cisco Router. Note This command should be configured on the RSP3 module.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example:	Exit global configuration mode.

Command or Action	Purpose
Router(config)#exit	

Verifying CoPP ACL

The following example shows how to verify the CoPP ACL on the Cisco Router.

```
Router(config)#sdm prefer enable_acl_copp
COPP ACL template change.
Current template = disable_acl_copp
Updated template = enable_acl_copp
Standby is reloaded, it will come up with in it required for new template
once standby comes up Please trigger SSO
```

Verification Examples for CoPP

The following example shows how to verify control plane policing on a policy map.

```
Router# show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
Service-policy input: control-plane-in
Class-map: telnet-class (match-all)
  10521 packets, 673344 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 18000 bps, drop rate 15000 bps
Match: access-group 102
  police: cir 64000 bps, bc 8000 bytes
    conformed 1430 packets, 91520 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 9091 packets, 581824 bytes; actions:
      drop
  conformed 2000 bps, exceeded 15000 bps
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any
```

The following command is used to verify the TCAM usage on the router.

Configuration Examples for Control Plane Policing

Example: Configuring Control Plane Policing on Input Telnet Traffic

The following example shows how to apply a QoS policy for aggregate control plane services to Telnet traffic that is received on the control plane. Trusted hosts with source addresses 10.1.1.1 and 10.1.1.2 forward Telnet packets to the control plane but are still policed for a maximum rate.

All remaining Telnet packets are dropped by the control-plane.

```
! Define trusted host traffic.
DEVICE(config)#ip access-list extended telnet-trust
DEVICE(config-ext-nacl)#10 permit tcp host 10.1.1.1 any eq telnet
DEVICE(config-ext-nacl)#20 permit tcp host 10.1.1.2 any eq telnet
DEVICE(config-ext-nacl)#exit
```

```

! Define all other Telnet traffic.
DEVICE(config)#ip access-list extended telnet-drop
DEVICE(config-ext-nacl)#10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
DEVICE(config-ext-nacl)#exit

! Define class map for trusted hosts
DEVICE(config)#class-map match-all copp-trust
DEVICE(config-cmap)#match access-group name telnet-trust
DEVICE(config-cmap)#exit

! Define class map for un-trusted hosts
DEVICE(config)#class-map match-all copp-drop
DEVICE(config-cmap)#match access-group name telnet-drop
DEVICE(config-cmap)#exit

! Define the policy-map for both type of hosts
DEVICE(config)#policy-map control-plane-in
DEVICE(config-pmap)#class copp-trust
DEVICE(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
DEVICE(config-pmap-c-police)#class copp-drop
DEVICE(config-pmap-c-police)#exit
DEVICE(config-pmap-c)#police 1000000 conform-action drop exceed-action drop
DEVICE(config-pmap-c-police)#exit
DEVICE(config-pmap-c)#exit
DEVICE(config-pmap)#exit

! Define aggregate control plane service for the active route processor.
DEVICE((config)#control-plane
DEVICE(config-cp)#service-policy input control-plane-in
DEVICE(config-cp)#end

```

Verification Examples for CoPP

The following example shows how to verify control plane policing on a policy map.

```

Router# show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
Service-policy input: control-plane-in
Class-map: telnet-class (match-all)
  10521 packets, 673344 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 18000 bps, drop rate 15000 bps
Match: access-group 102
  police: cir 64000 bps, bc 8000 bytes
    conformed 1430 packets, 91520 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 9091 packets, 581824 bytes; actions:
      drop
  conformed 2000 bps, exceeded 15000 bps
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any

```

The following command is used to verify the TCAM usage on the router.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/mcl/allreleasemcl/all-book.html

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
No specific Standards and RFCs are supported by the features in this document.	—

MIBs

MB	MIBs Link
—	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html